

§ 360.71

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have died without the bond having been surrendered for payment or reissue. Proof of death may be in the form of a properly completed Public Debt Form or death certificate, or other evidence as required by the Bureau of the Public Debt.

(a) *Single owner bond.* If the owner of a bond registered in single ownership form has died, the bond becomes the property of that decedent's estate, and payment or reissue will be made as provided in this subpart.

(b) *Coowner bond—(1) One coowner deceased.* If one of the coowners named on a bond has died, the surviving coowner will be recognized as the sole and absolute owner, and payment or reissue will be made as though the bond were registered in the name of the survivor alone. Any request for reissue by the surviving coowner must be supported by proof of death of the other coowner.

(2) *Both coowners deceased.* If both coowners named on a bond have died, the bond becomes the property of the estate of the coowner who died last, and payment or reissue will be made as if the bond were registered in the name of the last deceased coowner alone. Proof of death of both coowners will be required to establish the order of death.

(3) *Simultaneous death of both coowners.* If both coowners die under conditions where it cannot be established, either by presumption of law or otherwise, which coowner died first, the bond becomes the property of the estates of both equally, and payment or reissue will be made accordingly.

(c) *Beneficiary bond—(1) Owner deceased.* If the owner of a bond registered in beneficiary form has died and is survived by the beneficiary, upon proof of death of the owner, the beneficiary will be recognized as the sole and absolute owner of the bond. Payment or reissue will be made as though the bond were registered in the survivor's name alone. A request for payment or reissue by the beneficiary must be supported by proof of death of the owner.

(2) *Beneficiary deceased.* If the beneficiary's death occurs before, or simultaneously with, that of the registered owner, payment or reissue will be made as though the bond were registered in the owner's name alone. Proof of death

of the owner and beneficiary is required to establish the order of death.

(d) *Nonresident aliens.* If the person who becomes entitled to a bond because of the death of an owner is an alien who is a resident of an area with respect to which the Department of the Treasury restricts or regulates the delivery of remittances, including checks and electronic payments, drawn against funds of the United States or its agencies or instrumentalities, delivery of the redemption payment will not be made so long as the restriction applies. See Department of the Treasury Circular No. 655, current revision (31 CFR part 211).

§ 360.71 Estate administered.

(a) *During administration.* The court-appointed or otherwise legally qualified representative of an estate may request payment of bonds, including any bond redemption proceeds, that are the property of the estate or may have the bonds reissued in the names of persons entitled to share in the estate. The representative should use the procedure and Public Debt Form referred to in § 360.72 to request payment or reissue. The representative's request may instead be supported by evidence of authority in the form of a court certificate or a certified copy of the representative's letters of appointment which must be dated within six months of the date of presentation of the bond, unless the evidence shows that the appointment was made within one year prior to presentation of the bond.

(b) *After administration.* If the decedent's estate has been settled through judicial proceedings, bonds, including any bond redemption proceeds, that are the estate's property, will be paid, or the bonds will be reissued, upon the request of persons entitled. Persons entitled should use the procedure and the Public Debt Form referred to in § 360.72 to request payment or reissue. A request by persons entitled may be supported by a certified copy of the court-approved final account for the estate, the court's decree of distribution, or other pertinent court records.